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AGITATE TO EXPAND, MULTIPLY FARM WORKERS' CO-OPS;  
REPORTS ON FALL SOWING CAMPAIGN

( ) EVERY VILLAGE IN GRAIN AREA HAS A CO-OP -- Sofia, Izgrev, 28 Sep 50

The agitation campaign to include larger masses of people in the existing Farm Workers' Cooperatives and to establish new ones is gaining momentum throughout the country. In Nova Zagora Okoliya, 92 party and 94 village meetings have been attended by 17,400 people, whereas 513 district conferences have been attended by 13,860 people. Personal agitation is being conducted by 500 farmers. Farm groups have been organized to visit the cooperatives and study their technical accomplishments; as a result, new cooperatives have been established in five villages, comprising 2,200 decares of land. The agitation program was intensified during the grain delivery campaign.

The higher yields achieved by the cooperatives were the main inducement to join or to establish cooperatives. The Farm Workers' Cooperative in Bikovo village achieved an average yield of 224 kilograms of wheat per decare and 236 kilograms per decare on an area measuring 317 decares; sunflower yields were 130 kilograms per decare, whereas private farmers obtained only 160 <sup>/sic</sup> 7 kilograms per decare. Farm Workers' Cooperatives in Subranovo village achieved an average yield of 236 kilograms of wheat per decare, and private farmers, 110 kilograms. Furthermore, as an effect of the intensive educational campaign and the unmasking of kulak elements, new cooperatives have been established in nine villages, and now there is not a single village in the grain-producing area without a Farm Workers' Cooperative.

Vulko Chervenkov's birthday and the 6th anniversary of 9 September were celebrated by the mass enrollment in cooperatives of small and medium landholders, and many villages joined the cooperatives 100 percent. In some villages, tables were set up in the village square and farmers waited in long lines for their turn to sign their applications to join the cooperatives; even the kulaks, seeing themselves completely isolated, decided to join, but the poor farmers discerned the maneuver and prevented their admission. As a result of this mass movement, Nova Zagora Okoliya now has 46 Farm Workers' Cooperatives with 455,120 decares of land,

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or 54 percent of the cultivated area and 81.7 percent of the grain area. The okoliya committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the okoliya people's soviet are dispatching surveyors and experienced brigade workers to assist and strengthen the newly established cooperatives.

A similar movement is under way in Svishtov and Nikopol okoliyas, where 80 percent of the arable land is included in cooperative farms, whereas in Pleven Okoliya the figure has already exceeded 80 percent. The same is true of Lukovit, and Lovech okoliyas, where entire villages are joining the cooperative movement, but their establishment has been postponed to October in order not to delay the sowing campaign.

## TO INTRODUCE CROSS SOWING -- Sofia, Izgrev, 29 Sep 50

Cross sowing, widely applied in the USSR to increase the yield of fall crops, especially wheat, has been employed on Bulgarian Farm Workers' Cooperatives since 1949. The new system may be operated with horse-drawn or tractor drills, whereby one half of the seed provided for the given area is sown in one direction and the remainder in another direction, perpendicular to the first. The first Bulgarian cooperatives to use the system have obtained excellent results.

A Farm Workers' Cooperative in Altimir village, Oryakhovo Okoliya, has obtained a yield increase of 22 kilograms per decare from an area measuring 100 decares; a cooperative in Surnevo, Stara Zagora Okoliya, obtained an increase of 35 kilograms from a 600-decare area, etc. The increases are explained by the fact that under the ordinary drill-sowing system the seeds are sown 1.5-2 centimeters apart; but the distance between the rows is usually 11-13 centimeters when horse-drawn drills are used and 14-15 centimeters for tractor drills. Thus the seeds are kept too close together while the rows are too wide apart. Cross sowing does away with these shortcomings, by keeping the distance between the rows but increasing the distance between the seeds to 3-4 centimeters. As a result, the plants are more evenly distributed, soil humidity and staying quality are better utilized, and the plants have better exposure and are not pressed against each other; there are also fewer weeds. The only handicap to the new system is that it requires twice as much work as usual drilling; however, the results largely compensate for this effort.

## SOVIET EXPERT SAYS WOMEN ARE BEST FOR LIVESTOCK FARMING -- Sofia, Izgrev, 26 Sep 50

During the visit of the Soviet agricultural delegation to the Georgi Dimitrov livestock farm in Veselinovo village, Yambol Okoliya, the Soviet expert Maria Kharitonovna Savchenko remarked that livestock farming in Bulgaria was mostly done by men, whereas women are much better fitted for the work, which they perform with greater care and affection. These natural qualities, Mrs Savchenko said, are most important in animal care and increase the productivity of the stock.

## GIVES DATA ON SOWING PLAN -- Sofia, Izgrev, 29 Sep 50

The Ministry of Agriculture reports the following data on the fulfillment of the fall sowing campaign throughout the country as of 25 September (in percent): rye sowing 7.7, rape sowing 47.3, seed cleaning 55.8, seed disinfecting 43.5, pre-sowing plowing 19.2, and deep fall sowing 11.1.

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PROHIBIT PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL SURPLUSES -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 23 Sep 50

The purchase of surplus agricultural products by state, cooperative, and public organizations has been prohibited until further notice. An exception is made for private consumers, who may purchase surplus goods for their personal or household consumption.

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